

Capt. Daniel Rinehart House, site  
Formerly on Marble Quarry Road  
Union Bridge  
Private

The former Rinehart house was a two-story brick house, three bays wide, situated on a hilltop west of Sam's Creek, south of Union Bridge, facing south towards Marble Quarry Road. A 1953 newsletter of the Historical Society of Carroll County indicates the house dated to the 1840s. In 1969 or 1970, the house was demolished to make way for expansion of the Lehigh Cement gravel quarry, which obliterated this segment of Marble Quarry Road entirely. The house was originally mistakenly recorded as a Carroll County property in December of 1969, shortly before demolition. According to historic photographs taken by J. Richard Rivoire, the house had a large chimney standing at the east gable end. The principal entrance was in the west bay of the south façade. The first story of the south and east sides were covered by a wraparound porch on Tuscan columns, which was enclosed on the east side. The house was two bays wide on that façade, with two windows on the second floor and a small attic window in the gable. The west façade held an entrance on the first floor, a window on the second, and a small attic window. The entrance was sheltered by a small one-bay porch on square columns with corner brackets and drops. The house was extended to the north with a five-bay rear wing. An interior chimney pierced the east slope of the roof between the third and fourth bays to the north. A small gable-roofed cupola stood at the peak of the roof just north of this chimney, and another small interior chimney stood within the north gable end. A

partially enclosed porch sheltered the northern two bays of the east side of the wing. On the west side of the wing was a two-story porch. A two-story, two-bay outbuilding was attached to the northeast corner of the rear wing. This building faced south, with an entrance in its west bay, windows in the east bay and on the second floor, and a chimney at the west gable end. All roofs were of standing seam metal. In December of 1969, the house was in a nearly ruinous condition.

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey

1967 History of Frederick County, Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, vol. 2, pp. 902-903.

CAPTAIN DANIEL RINEHART, deceased, of "Marble Knoll," Johnsville District, Frederick County, Md., son of Israel and Mary (Snader) Rinehart, was born on the Rinehart homestead, two miles from U. B. South, Carroll County, Md., February 23, 1823.

Daniel Rinehart was the second of seven sons born to his parents. He was educated in the country schools and in select schools, under good teachers. His father believed that every man should learn a trade, and made Daniel a plasterer. However his sons never worked at their trades, but three of them gave all their attention to cultivation of the soil. Mr. Rinehart was very unassuming, but brave and patriotic. He grew up on the home farm which lay partly in Carroll and partly in Frederick County. In 1862 he recruited and organized a company in the lower part of Frederick County and was made captain of the company. Company F, Captain Rinehart, was in the second division, of the fifth army corps, Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Phelps. Captain Rinehart was with his company in the battles of the Weldon Railroad, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the Wilderness. Soon after the last battle, Captain Rinehart had a severe attack of malaria and, after treatment in the hospital was honorably discharged, October, 1864, three months before his term of three years had expired. He returned to Frederick County, and, having partially recovered his health, on April 1, 1865, again took charge of his farm, "Marble Knoll," where he spent the remainder of his life. Captain Rinehart was an intelligent farmer, and was honored and esteemed in the community. He was a life-long Republican.

Captain Daniel Rinehart was married to Margaret, daughter of Jacob W. Hyder, of Johnsville District, Frederick County, Md. Their children are:

1, Mary (Mrs. Willis R. Zumbrum); 2, Olivia Student of Art in Maryland Institute, Art Student's League, N. Y., and Juliens Atelier, Paris, France; later a successful teacher of Art in Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.; teacher of art in a college in Virginia; 3, Florence Jennie (Mrs. John D. Engle, died in Carroll County, Md.; 4, Joseph P., of Iowa; 5, Thomas M., journalist, resides in Texas. Mrs. Rinehart died in May, 1860. In March, 1865, Captain Rinehart was married to Rebecca L., daughter of Edward O. and Sarah (Fries) Norris. They have two children: 2, Lucy N., died aged twenty-eight; 2, Grace L., inherited great talent for painting and sculpture, and won the gold medal in the art class of 1895, in Western Maryland College. For the last nine years, she has been teaching art and some other branches. Captain Rinehart died at "Marble Knoll," in 1886, and is buried in the cemetery at Beaver Dam.

The Isaac Bond Map of Frederick County, Maryland, 1858, associates the house with "I. Rinehart," which would have been Israel, the father of Daniel. The C.O.

Titus Atlas of 1873 labels the house "D. Rinehart," while a dwelling to the southeast, closer to Marble Quarry Road, is labeled "I. Rinehart." Both maps show other houses along the road owned by "D. Rinehart," likely tenant houses. The 1873 atlas shows a quarry on the south side of the road, west of Sam's Creek. This area was likely long associated with desirable stone, hence its attraction to the Lehigh company, which purchased the land for its mine in the 1960s. The house was demolished c. 1969.

One of Israel Rinehart's other seven sons was William Henry Rinehart (1825-1874), the famous sculptor. As noted above, several members of the Rinehart family were artists and sculptors. The family's association with the marble quarry most likely influenced the medium in which Mr. Rinehart worked.

## Biography from AskART:

Born on a Maryland farm, he became known as one of America's most skilled 19th century figural sculptors. His formal training was minimal, but he did study at the Maryland Institute of Arts. In 1855, he went to Italy where he established a studio in Rome for the remainder of his life. He had international clientele for portrait busts. He carved reliefs for the bronze doors, "The History of Justice," of the Senate Chamber in Washington D.C. He died at age 49 and left his entire wealth of \$100,000. to the Peabody Institute for promising artists to go abroad for study.

The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia Copyright © 2003, Columbia University Press.:

**William Henry Rinehart** 1825–74, American sculptor, b. near Union Bridge, Md. A Baltimore stonecutter, he became one of the best of the early American sculptors, working in the classic vein. He lived in Italy after 1858. His works are best seen in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, where there are casts of 42 of his figures, reliefs, and busts and 3 marble originals, including his masterpiece, *Clytie*. He left a fund for the education of American sculptors, first used in 1895.

Copied from History of Western Maryland by J. Thomas Scharf, published in Philadelphia by Louis H. Everts, 1882. Vol. II Pages 81 - 82.

"William H. Reinhart was born in Carroll County, Md., about the year 1826; his father was a well-to-do farmer of German descent, living near Westminster, in that county, and characterized by thrift, perseverance, and economy. All the children were actively employed about the farm, and received the rudiments of an English education at a school in Westminster. When a mere boy young Reinhart evinced very great interest in the working of the marble quarries that abounded in the neighborhood, and in this particular he found opportunity for the bent of his genius in the quarry and stone-cutting yard on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen, with his father's consent, he came to Baltimore, and presented himself at the store of Andrew Gregg, on Franklin Street, to whom his father was in the habit of consigning produce of his farm. He told Mr. Gregg that he desired to apprentice himself to some useful trade, and preferred that of marble-working, with which he already had some familiarity. He was immediately taken to the marble-yard and stone-cutting establishment of Baughman & Bevan, and engaged as an apprentice by the firm. He proved himself to be a steady and industrious youth, with a taste for reading and study which he gratified at night by regular attendance at the Maryland Institute and School of Design, where his favorite studies were mythology, ancient history, anatomy, architecture, and books on art and artists. He continued the improving studies for several years, and before his majority his chisel and proficiency obtained for him the execution of all the fine work on mantles of the establishment of the Messrs. Baughman. When twenty-three years of age he was made foreman of the establishment and gave full satisfaction to his employers. In 1855 he left Baltimore for Italy to prosecute the higher studies of his art with a full knowledge of practical marble-working. He prosecuted his studies with great diligence at Florence, where he went to reside, working with other young artists on trial for wages. He returned to Baltimore in 1857, bringing with him two beautiful basso-relievos in panel of "Night and Morning", which were purchased by Augustus J. Albert. He returned to Italy in 1858, and made his residence at Rome, where he remained with the exception of short trips to Baltimore, until his death in 1874.

Probably the greatest event in the life of the young artist was the unveiling of the Taney statue at Annapolis, Dec. 10, 1872. This heroic statue of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney in bronze had been ordered by the Legislature of Maryland, and was erected in front of the State-House. On that occasion there were assembled in the Senate Chamber the leading representatives of the State in politics, at the bar, in literature and art, to hear the addresses of S. Teackle Wallis and Governor William Pinkney Whyte. Mr. Wallis alluded to the fact that the appropriation by the State had not been sufficient compensation to the artist for such a work, and recognized the liberality and public spirit of the artist in accepting and executing the work notwithstanding. "The figure," Mr. Wallis said, "had been treated in the spirit of that noble and absolute simplicity which is the type of the highest order of greatness, and is therefore its grandest, though its most difficult, expression in art." In 1872 the statue of Clytie, which is Reinhart's masterpiece in marble, was exhibited in Baltimore, attracting the admiration of thousands of her people. It was purchased by John W. McCoy, and placed in the Peabody Gallery of Art as a gift to the citizens of Baltimore. Among the other works of this artist are the bronze doors of the Capitol at Washington, begun by Crawford, and completed after four years of labor by Reinhart; the statuettes on the clock of the House of Representatives, as well as



the statue on the fountain in the General Post-Office at Washington; Endymion, now owned by J. W. Garrett; Antigone, owned by Mr. Hall of New York; Hero, for A. J. Albert of Baltimore; Leander, owned by Mr. Riggs of Washington; the Woman of Samaria, for W. T. Walters, of Baltimore; the bronze monumental figure at the tomb of Mrs. W. T. Walters in Greenmount Cemetery; and the "Sleeping Children" in marble in the lot of Hugh Sisson, as well as many other works in Mount Auburn Cemetery Boston, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, and many busts of citizens of Baltimore.

William H. Reinhart died in Rome on Wednesday, Oct, 28, 1874, in the forty-eighth year of his age, having fully enabled his native State, Maryland, "to give to the world" not only "some," but many "enduring mementoes of the age in one of the most admirable departments of human genius." By his will he attested further his great love for art; after amply providing for relatives he directed that his executors, W. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, should apply the residue of his estate, according to their best judgment, to the promotion of interest in and cultivation of taste for art by the following clause of his will:

"Third, Being desirous of aiding in the promotion of a more highly cultivated taste for art among the people of my native State, and of assisting young men in the study of the art of sculpture who may desire to make it a profession, but having at the present time no definite plan in view for the accomplishment of these objects, I give, devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, and wheresoever situated, unto my two personal friends, William T. Walters and Benjamin F. Newcomer, of the city of Baltimore, or the survivor of them, or the heirs, executor, or administrator of such survivor, in trust and confidence, with the injunction that the whole of said residue of my estate or the proceeds thereof shall be devoted and appropriated by them, according to their best judgment and discretion, to the promotion of the objects and purposes named above; and if in the opinion of my said trustees this can be best accomplished by concert of action with the trustees of the Peabody Institute, or by the establishment of a professorship in connection with the Gallery of Art, which at some future time is to be provided for by that corporation, or by the investment of any portion of the funds so held by them in trust, and aiding from the income derived from such investments deserving young men who are desirous of pursuing their studies abroad, but are without the means of doing so, they, my said trustees, are at liberty to adopt any or all or none of these methods, or to transfer the trust or the estate so held by them in trust to any corporation which in their judgment would best serve the purpose indicated."

-----

### THE EVANS HOME

Wakefield Valley has long been claimed by Marylanders as the birthplace of American Methodism. This claim has been based partly on the statement in Bishop Asbury's Journal that "here Mr. Strawbridge formed the first society in Maryland and in America." Robert Strawbridge, driven from place to place by persecution in his native Ireland, is believed to have sailed for America in 1760 and to have preached his first sermon under a giant oak nearby his log cabin home then under construction. Among his early converts was one John Evans who became the first known class leader in America. In his home, which still stands, Methodist services were held until 1809.

### THE RINEHART HOME

William Henry Rinehart, famous American sculptor, son of Israel and Mary Rinehart, was born in the ancestral home about a mile and a half from Union Bridge September 13, 1825. The original house, no longer standing, was a substantial brick structure. The present homestead was built in the Eighteen Forties. It was the scene of the sculptor's occasional visits home from Italy. The large marble quarry on the farm aroused William's interest during his school days when he was set to sawing, polishing, and lettering. Tombstones, window-and door-sills and mantel pieces were readily sold in the neighborhood. The mantelpieces in the present City Hall of Westminster have been attributed to him.

Rinehart is best remembered by his statue of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the U. S. from 1836 to 1864. Commissioned by the State of Maryland, this seated figure in bronze stands before the Capitol building in Annapolis. In 1887 a replica was given by Mr. W. T. Walters to the city of Baltimore and erected on Washington Place near the Peabody Institute.

Lorado Taft once said, "Beauty first entered into American sculpture with Rinehart."

### SCENIC WALL PAPER RESTORED

The Historical Society of Carroll County is deeply grateful to Mr. Scott S. Bair for the panel of Zuber Scenic "Brazil" which he has presented to the Society. The design is a replica of the original paper which was placed on the wall a century or more ago. It was in 1797 that Jean Zuber established his wall paper factory in the little town of Rixheim, France. Hundreds of woodblocks, cut painstakingly by hand, were brush and palette for this first scenic paper. Jean Zuber and his craftsmen used the whole world for their themes. Ships from France still carry these beautiful scenics. Louis Zuber, direct descendant, still operates the factory at Rixheim and the original hand carved woodblocks still print their lovely pictures as clearly as they did before Waterloo.

The Historical Society of Carroll County invites you to become a member. Send application to Mrs. Arthur G. Tracey, Hampstead, Md., and mail \$2.00 check to Mr. T. K. Harrison, Westminster, Md.

Historical Society of Carroll County, Md., Inc.  
206 East Main Street  
Westminster, Maryland

## NEWS LETTER

### Historical Society of Carroll County, Maryland, Inc.

Volume 2

August, 1953

Number Three

### THIRD ANNUAL TOUR — August 12, 1953

The tour will start at 2:30 p. m. on the Maryland Highway No. 27, leading from Westminster to Taylorsville, just east of the Maryland Highway No. 407, which leads through Dennings and Marston. All cars are to be facing toward Taylorsville.

1. STAGE. Surveyed on September 25, 1734 and described as being on a path that goes from Captain Hance's to Delaware Bottom. This is the location of early Indian villages and is on the path taken by those of the Catholic faith in their journey to the back country seeking freedom of worship.

2. HOME OF JOHN EVANS. See paragraph on page 4.

3. PARK HALL. Surveyed November 24, 1727. The oldest survey in this section, a well known landmark of early days, is described as being not far from a path that leads to Hance Steelman's Cabin. This is the same path that was later known as the John Diggs' Copper Mine Road.

4. BRETHREN SERVICE CENTER. New Windsor. World famous because of the many tons of clothing processed here to be sent to needy people overseas. Serving also as Student Exchange Center and Refugee Resettlement projects in co-operation with the U. S. Government. Goats and heifers are shipped from here to twenty different countries. Mr. Lou Diehlman will give us a 15-minute talk on this campus of the former Blue Ridge College.

5. HANCE'S BRANCH. Along this was located a group of Indian villages with places for the manufacture of their artifacts.

6. CAPTAIN HANCE STEELMAN'S CABIN. This noted Indian trader was believed to have operated a trading post here at a very early period.

7. PRIESTLAND. On August 1, 1745 MOUNTAIN PROSPECT was surveyed for Thomas Diggs. It is believed to have been a place of secret worship for members of the Catholic faith. This land was surveyed by the noted Thomas Cresap.

8. PUSEY'S OLD MILL. There will be an interesting talk about this mill, known to have been in existence in 1794.

9. STONER'S OLD MILL. Also in existence in 1794. A description will be given.

10. HOME OF WILLIAM HENRY RINEHART. See paragraph on page 4.

11. WOLF'S CEMETERY. Here are buried persons prominent in the very early days of the community.

12. THE QUAKER CHURCH. KILFADDA was surveyed for John Tredane on June 10, 1729. This land upon which Union Bridge now stands was conveyed to Allen Farquhar, who, in turn, conveyed it to William Farquhar on November 26, 1736. They were the pioneer Quakers of this community.

13. ROCKLAND. This tract, surveyed for Allen Farquhar August 8, 1734, was described as being on the north side of Little Pipe Creek about a quarter of a mile below a MILL. This is the oldest known mill in the western part of Maryland.

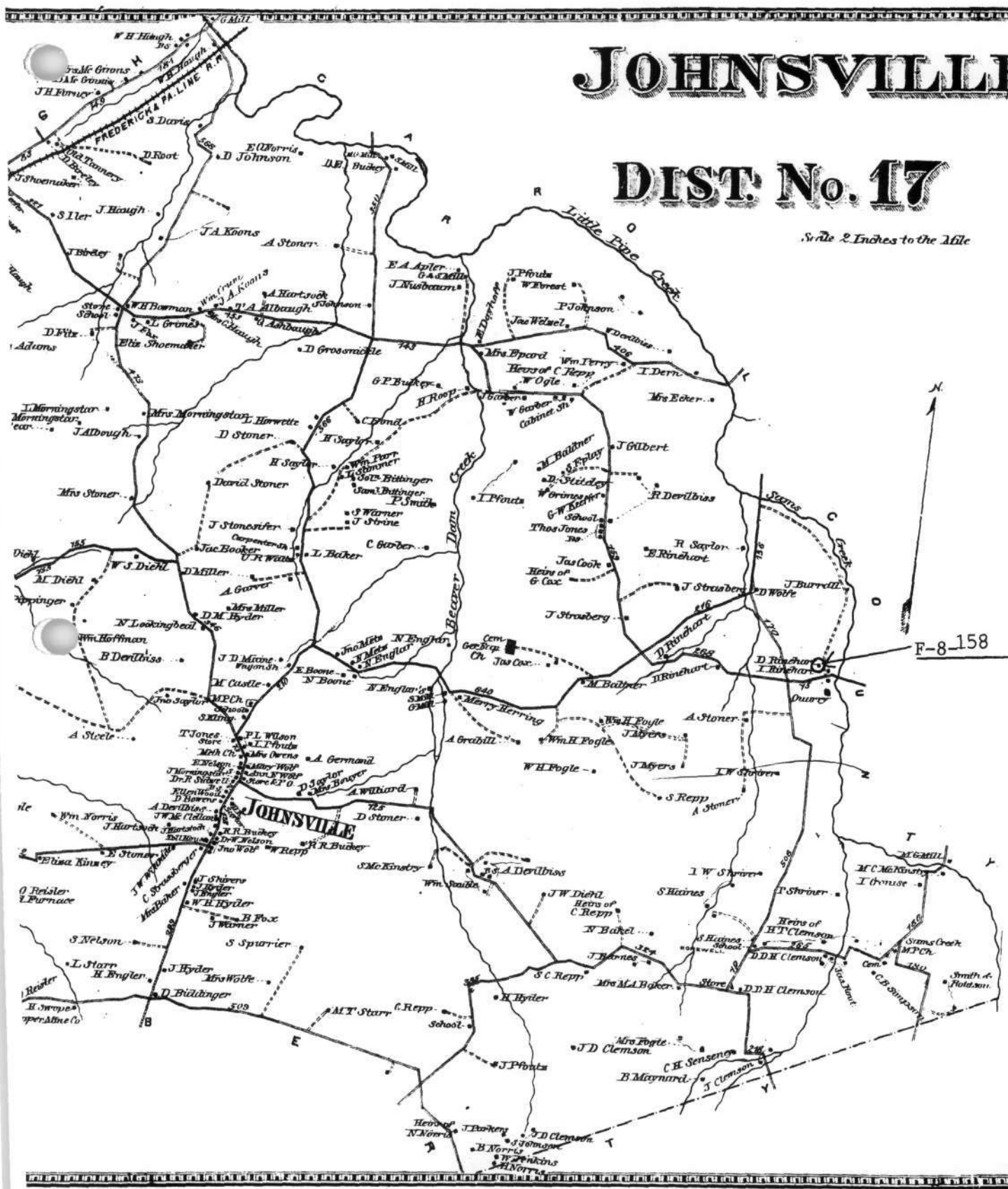
14. JOHN DIGGS' COPPER MINE. Believed to be the earliest mine in the western part of this state, it was financed by the Province of Maryland as early as 1742 because of the great importance of this scarce mineral. The News Letter of the Historical Society of Carroll County, issue of June 1952, carries the story of this mine.

The caravan will pause for box supper at McKinstry's Mill.

# JOHNSVILLE

# DIST. No. 17

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile





39°35' N

NEW WINI

F-8-158

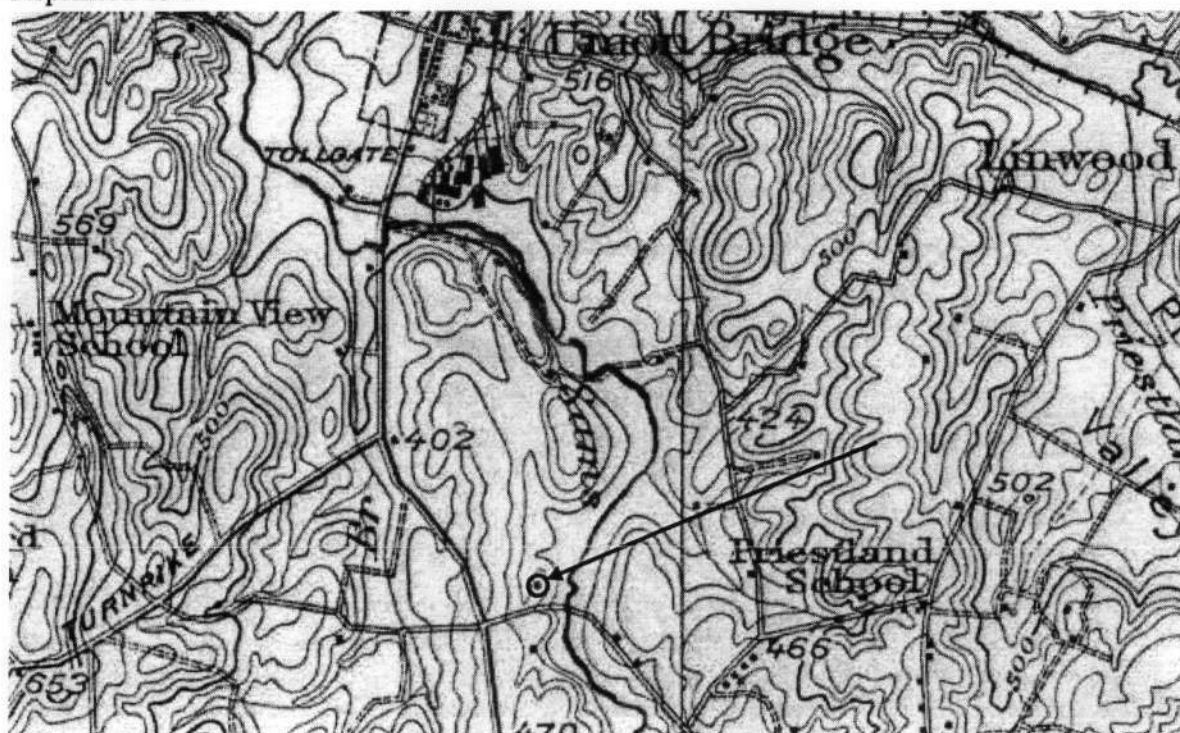


F-8-158

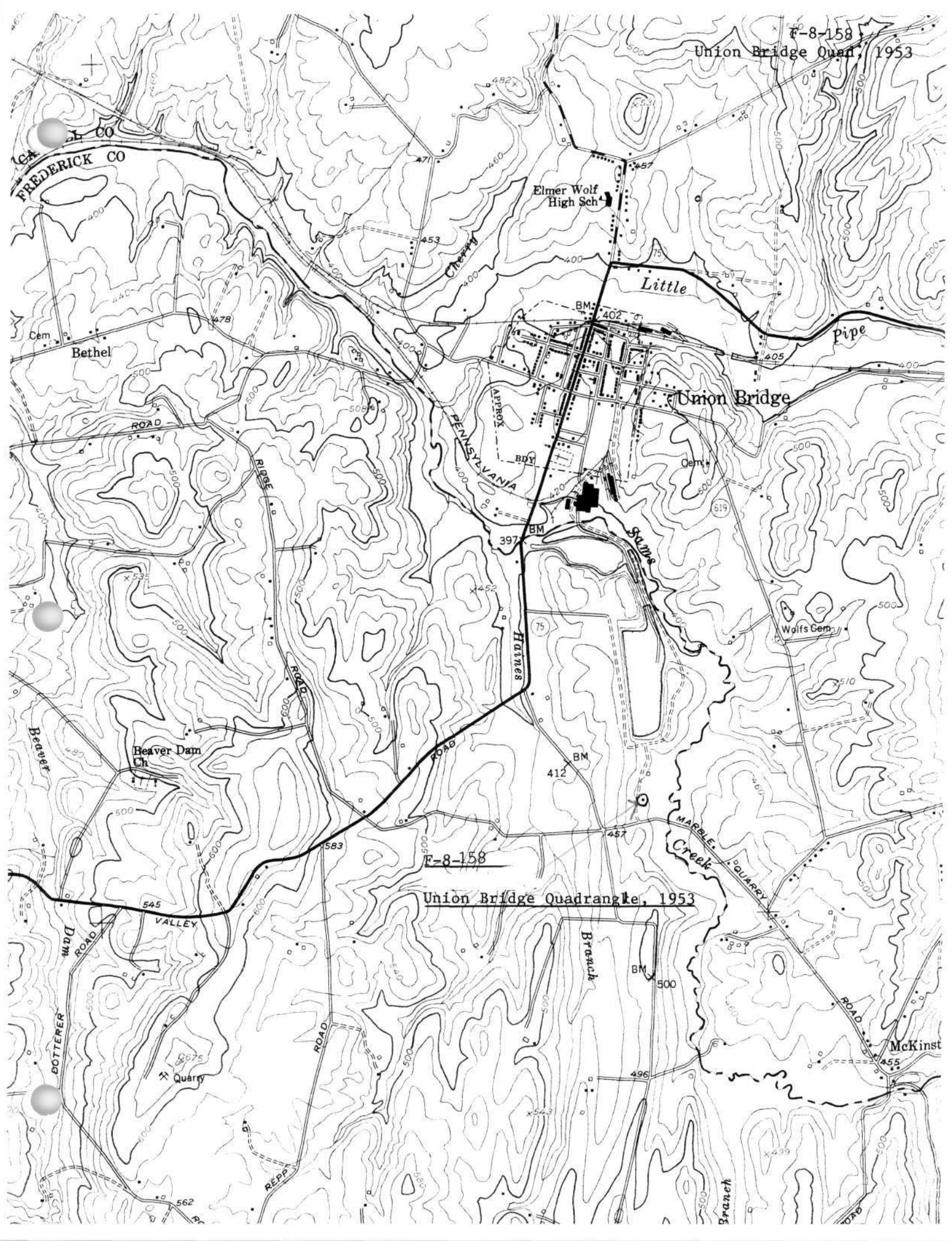
Capt. Daniel Rinehart House, site  
Marble Quarry Road  
Taneytown 15' quad, 1911



Reprinted 1944







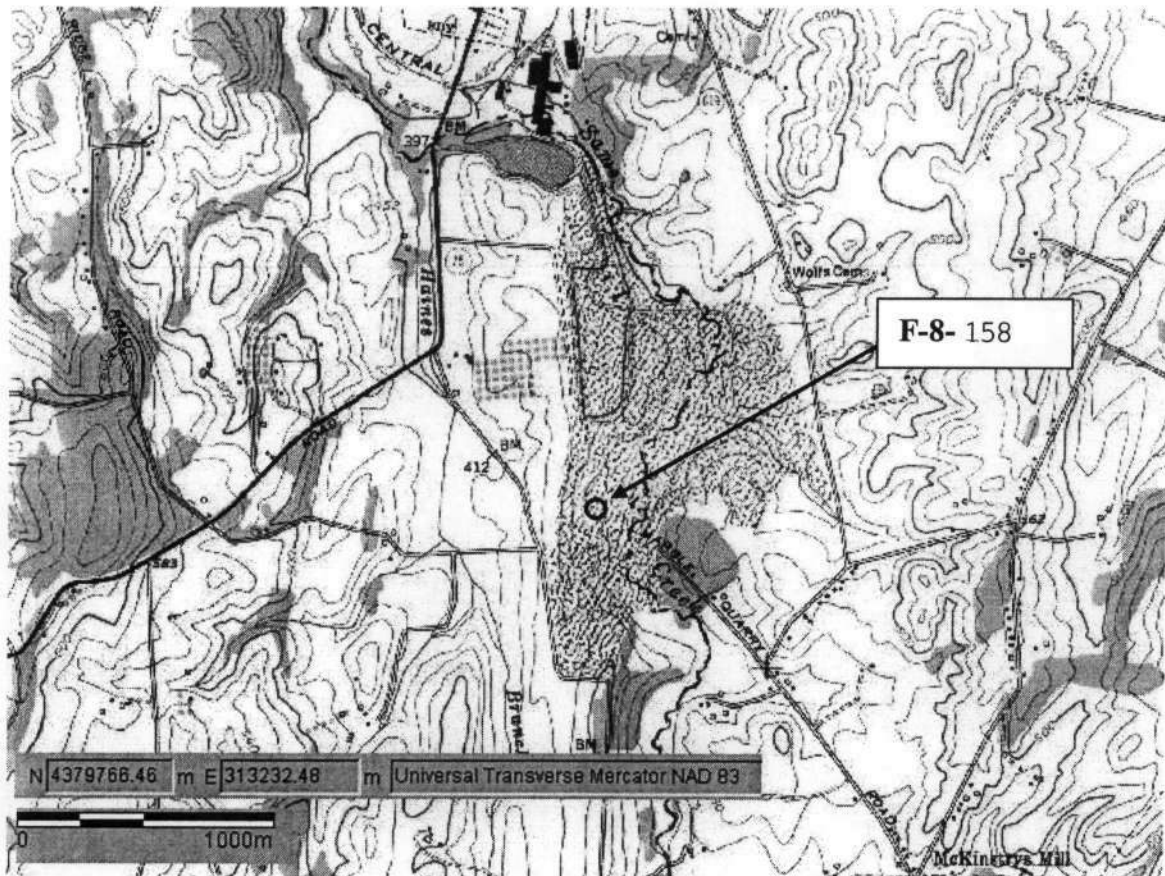
F-8-158  
Union Bridge Quad. 1953

F-8-158  
Union Bridge Quadrangle, 1953

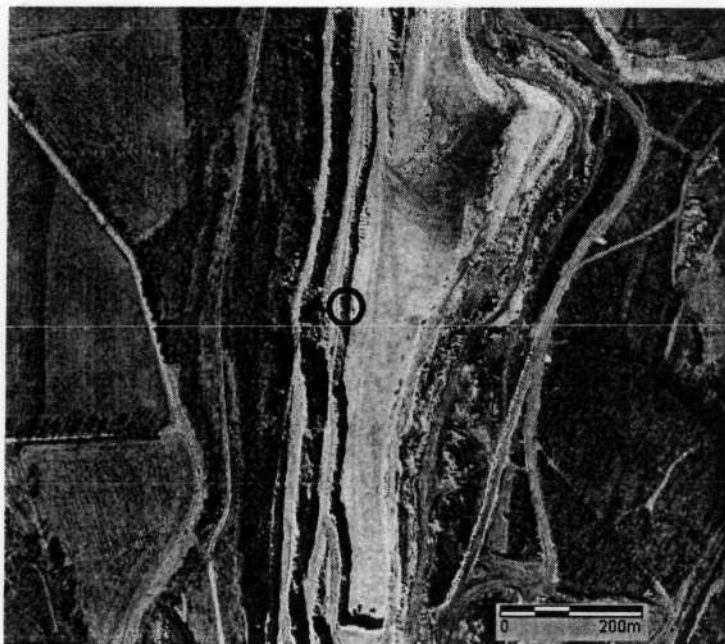
F-8- 158

demolished, c. 1969

Capt. Daniel Rinehart House, site  
Formerly on Marble Quarry Road  
Union Bridge



1998 Aerial Photo







Hsc Mr. Union Bridge -  
Lake - Site of  
Gravel - Lem.

01212

F-8-158

12/69



Hse No. Union Bridge -  
~~CARR. City~~ demol.

F-8-158

12/69



• DEC •

69



Has nr. Union Bridge -  
(Dem.)  
F-8-158

DRR

12/69



Smokehouse NE Union Bridge  
(demolished)

F-8-158

12/69

JEP